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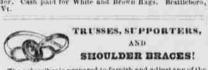
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VOL. XXXI.

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## BRATTLEBORO, VT.: APRIL 22, 1864.

For the Phoenix. KISSES.

BY "KATY DYD!" Kisses, pressed on snow-white hand, Say, in accents clear and bland, "Little one, though well I love thee, Much, I fear, I love above me."

Kisses, pressed on forehead white, Say to thee in whispers light, a'Tis thy talents lare me here, Thy intellect, to me that's dest. Kisses, pressed on beaming eye, Say, in nourmors low and shy, 6. Tis thy heart so worm and true, Dearest, that I love in you."

Kisses, pressed on rosy cheek, Say, in low-voiced flattery sweet, "Thou loss beauty, fair and clear, "Tis for that I love thee dear,"

Kisses, pressed on ruby lips, Say, as mediar sweet they sip, "Far he thoughts of rank or pelf, Dour, I have thee for theself," April 11th, 1864

"THAT WHICH SATISFIETH.".

"I declare," said Abner Leeds, speaking to his wife, as they were walking home one eyening, "Philip Twombly's house has a comfortable, cos; appearance."
"So it has," was the reply of the wife.
"How neat and well arranged Mary Twom.

"How neat and well arranged Mary Twombly keeps everything," pursued Abner, is an excellent woman." "She ten dollar picture! "This led me to another thought: What The wife was thoughtful, and made no reply of this.

"I did not mean, Julia, that she was better off without them. Not only were they making

construction; it is finished in the same manner, and even the wall-paper is the same."

"Yes," replied Abner. "Our houses were built by the same man, and from the same effort I had made. But this reward was not all.

an."

I not only cooquered an evil lishit, and gained thereby the means of adding new attractions to ty ornaments which make Twombly's rooms look so cheerful," remarked Julia. "O how much pictures do add to the attractiveness of a bone. Don't you think so, Ahner?"

our home, but I also improved in mental and physical health. That was something over three years ago. The old box is still in use, and into it I drop my daily tribute. Thus, you see, the

"Why—yes, Julia—I think they do,"

"And," pursued the wife, what fine pictures they have. How neat and pretty the frames are, and how tastefully they are arranged. I think I could arrange some very tastefully, too, if I had them."

"A dop by dark three. Thus, you see, the pictures which adorn our walls, the ornaments upon our mantles, and the little statues in our garden' are the things which I have chosen in licu of ale and cigars. In short, Abner, in the expenditure of money for the purchase of what we may term loxuries, I have learned to strive

Abner Leeds did not reply at once to this, but finally be said, a little dubiously:

When Abner Leeds went to his home that "I don't know, after all, Julia, as such things evening, he had new thoughts in his mind. He made a daily use of ale and cigars. He had nevare of any real benefit. \*O, yes, they are, Abner. Everything is a benefit which helps to make a home cheerful; and what is there in the way of ornament more ask himself if from his limited means, his spare

and what is there in the way of ornament more cheerful than good pictures? They are companions. I should not be lonesome where there were pretty pictures. Think, when you are tired and weary, or when you are weak and sick, how much comfort you can take in resting the eye upon a cheerful picture. Pictures make a room attractive; and surely we cannot have too many attractions at home."

Abner Leeds liked pictures, and he knew that his wife was navare of that fact; so he could not dispute her position. He could only say:

"I admit all that, Julia; but you know I cannot afford to buy pictures. I have often thought, when I have been in Twombly's house, that I would like pictures and mantle orna-

wouldn't wish for them unwisely. Fernance, to his box, and he found international to purchase some. Away he went to the store where pictures were At this juncture they arrived at their own sold, and purchased a pair of handsomely framhouse, and entered the quiet little sitting-room, where Julia's sister was caring for the two bright-eyed children. The apartment was as neat and tidy as any in the town; but the walls them. were bare; and as Julia cast her eyes over the vacant spaces, her thoughts could be easily read. How pleasant some pretty pictures would look in purchosing them.

And then Abner told his wife the whole stothere, and how much more cheerful the room would be!

Perhaps, as Abner and his wife sat there, after the children had gone to hed, their thoughts took the same channel. Julia knew that Philip about his neck—when she kissed him, and blessed him and told him have heavy and gestified I wombly did not receive any more wages than sed him, and told him how happy and gratified when her husband did. She knew that they both had owned their houses and that they both had about the same expenses to meet in the supabout the same expenses to meet in the sup-port of their families. Julia thought of this, but she would not speak of it; for she knew ded; new books were brought home; pleasing bot she would not speak of it; for she knew her husband was not a spendthrift; and if he had any little habits which he wished to indulge, she would not find fauit. He was kind and generous, and true and faithful, and she prized him as a precious companion.

"You are thinking of pictures," Ahner said, tried to teach it to others; so that other homes as he saw his wife's eyes wandering over the might be as bright, and cheerial, and as attract-bare walls. Julia started, but quickly replied, with a

"Not selfishly, my good husband." She kissed him, and then added—"Somet me, when you can afford it, you will buy me one. I know, and until then I shall be content." on can afford it, you will buy me one. I know, exemplary, is a species of paroxysmal mania beyond the control of the patient. It is quite certain that there are thousands of cases of ree would certainly buy a picture when he had mittent drunkenness, which present the specific

or money to spare.

Only a few days after this Abner met Philip is not an habitual dram-drinker; but at partic-Twombly, and the latter had a fine oil painting ular times he appears to be attacked with a under his arm. "Come home with me and see it," said Phil- of volition, and burries him into the most terrible excesses. During the intervals between

It was only a few steps to Twombly's house, the paroxysms, he may be a perfectly sober and Abner went with him. The picture was taken from its wrapper, and proved to be a beautiful landscape from some of the lake scenery of New York; and when it was hung in its place upon the wall, it seemed really to shed new radiance over the apartment. It was attractive and refreshing.

"I declare," said Almer, as he cast his eyes about over the pictures. "I should like some about over the pictures. "I should like some and should be treated as one. If you under any should be treated as one. If you under any should be treated as one. If you under any should be treated as one. If you under the paralyze his conscience and his will. A man in this condition is a monomaniac, and should be treated as one. If you under

about over the pictures, "I should like some and should be treated as one. If put under such as these, but I don't have the money to spare. What did this landscape cost?"

"The picture and frame, together, cost four-might be tided over his difficulty in the course in the course of the course of

en dollars."
"Upon my soul, Philip, I don't see how you nafford it."
"Ah," replied Philip Twombly, with a smile, here's a secret in that."

of a week or ten days, and a perseverance in this course at each recurrence of the hullucination would probably eventuate in a complete cure. It is not easy to persuade the world that all drunkenness is not voluntary. The law does 'there's a secret in that.'

"A secret ?"
"Yes."

"What is it?" "I'll tell you, Abner. Just sit down, and between free-will excess and that you shall know how I afford these little attr#- meds from an uncontrollable mania. ctions to my home." Abner Leeds sat down, and Philip spoke as

"After we had been married a year, or a little more, we went to visit my wife's uncle. He has a great many very valuable pictures in his house, and both Mary and I took much pleasure in looking at them. When we came bome Mary often expressed the wish that we could have some pictures. I wished as much as she fid where the Indian women were picking did; but I was not so free in the expression of my wish, because I felt that I could not afford such luxuries. One day, while we were in the bookstore, we saw a picture which we both fancied. It was an engraving—a scene from Shatspeare—there it hangs, in that gilt frame. The price was ten dollars for the picture and frame. Mary was very eager, but I had to put her off, I had no ten dollars to spare. That evening, "After we had been married a year, or a lit-

as I sat alone in this very room, looking up at the very place where that pleture now hangs, I thought how pleasant it would be to have the ornament there; and I also thought how much it would please my wife. I think this last consideration had the most weight with me then; for Mary was a precess with and did so much SALMON P. CHASE. BY MRS, HABBIET BEECHER STOWE.

When a future generation shall be building the tombs of our present prophets, and adorning the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the ball of the Capital with the busts of the ball of the Capital with the busts of the balls of the Capital with the busts of the ball of the b sideration had the most weight with me then; for Mary was a precious with and did so much for my comfort. As I sat, thus pondering, I took out a cigar, and sas upon the point of lighting it, when I remained that Mary had asked me not to smuch it has prior, because the odor of the telescondary to long to the curtains. I was in a thoughtful mood, and my thoughts took a curious turn—a new turn for ing the halls of the Capitol with the busts of men now too hard at work to be sitting to the more than a week cowering before the ravages sculptor, then there will be among the marble of a mob, led on by Kentucky bullies, which throng one head not inferior to any now there in outside marks of greatness—a head to which printing press and threw the types into the river, and then proceeded to burn negro houses,

me. They ran in this way:

"I could not possibly afford to buy the picture which my wife so much synted, and which would add so much to the chetrful aspect of great slavery war!" Not a small thing that to say of any man : our parlor. Ten dollars was more than I had before unheard of in the history of wars. It act so? If nobody would defend the rights of has been, so to speak, a fabulous and tropical negroes there would be no more negro mola; to space for any such purpose. I looked at the cigar which I held in my fingers, and thought what that cost. I remembered that I paid five cents for it, and that I was in the habit of smokwar, a war to other wars like the great Califor-nia pine to the bramble of the forest. A thou-sand miles of frontier to be guarded, fleets to izer, and a maker of riots. ing four or five of them in a day, and sometimes more. My eights did not always cost so much as that, but I did not hesitate to set down that be created, an army to be organized and con-stantly renewed on a scale of numbers past all most part of volunteer citizens accustomed to deer in future.

The decision of Chase in this matter was no at a mark not inferior to the average of living among citizens at home. And all this was to be effected in no common times.

merely from the temporary impulse of kindly feelings, but from a deep political insight into the tendencies and workings of the great slave power. His large, sound, logical brain saw in little over four weeks, I smoked and drank a

breaking up of the whole system of cotton ag-ples on which free government is founded.

The plea of Chase in this case, was the first

ey. How paternally did it warn us that we must not look to John Bull for funds to carry out such extravagances! How ostentatiously did all the old banking-houses stand buttoning their pockets, saying. "Don't come to us to borrow money!" and how did the wonder grow when the sun rose and set, and still new levies, new fleets, new armies! When hundred thousands grew to millions, and still there was no call for foreign money, and government stocks stood in the market above all others in stability! One thing, at least, became plain, that whatever might be the case with the army, dinable to keep his fortress single-handed till recruits should gather round him. He was soon called on to defend James G. Birney for united them to a man, and under whose guidance the vast material resources for the conducting of such cases.

When a blade does good service nothing is

ed engravings. He carried them home, and long them up, and called his wife to look at Where did they come from? O, how pretty ! She hoped he had not inconvenienced himself ry-told her what he had done, and what he ject of universal veneration. Salmon Chase, another brother, was a lawyer in Portland, the acknowledged leader of that distinguished bar. He died suddenly, while pleading in Court, in 1896, and in memorial of him our Secretary birth, which occurred in 1808. The youngest Charles II. of the graduates, Philander Chase, was the well known Episcopal Bishop of Ohio and Illinois. He was the guardian under whose auspices the education of Salmon P. Chase was conducted.

after identified with the West in his future ca-He pursued his law studies in Washington under the auspices of Wirt. Always self-reli-ant, he maintained himself the while by teachriodical desire for strong drink which some-times besets individuals, otherwise moral and

DISPOMANIA OR TIMEST-MADNESS .- The pe

posted himself in the city of Cincinnati. more agreeable position to a rising young man. A newly settled city, having yet lingering about it some of the wholesome neighborly spirit of a recent colony—with an eclectic society drawn from the finest and best cultivated classes of each of the older States, there was in the general tone of life a breadth of ideas, a liberality

not recognise dispomania. It frests all inobri-ntes alike. This seems to be onjust; though it is hard to say where the line should be drawn between free-will excess and that which pro-"ROCK-A-BY, BABY."-Everybody of course has heard the old mursery rhyme.

"Rock a-by baby, upon the see top;
When the wind blows the endle will rock;
When the beingh breaks, the credle will fall,
And down will come cradle, lally and all."

One of our exchanges thus gives the origin.
Shortly after our forefathers, landed at Plymouth

the age. To Mr. Chase it came in the form of an application to plead the cause of a poor black woman, claimed as a fugitive slave. For a rising young lawyer to take in hand such a cause now would be only a road to popularity and fame. But then the case was far otherwise.

If the abolition excitement had stirred up Beston, it had convulsed Cincinnati. A city separated from slave territory only by a bordable river was likely to be no quiet theatre for such discussions. All the horrors, all the mean frauds and shocking cruelities of the later State slave trade were emacting daily on the steamboats which passed before the city on the Ohio river, and the chained gangs of broken-hearted human beings, torn from home and family, to be shipped to Southern plantations, were often to be seen on steamboats lying at the levee. to be seen on steamboats lying at the levee.—
This it was that gave to the anti-slavery controversy in Cincinnati a bitterness and tangible pose, which was substantially adopted by the

No. 17. realty that it could not have in Boston. It was about facts under the eye; about immediate, visible interests. It allowed no middle or mod-

in Frieth

our children shall point and say: "There is the and beat and maltreat defenseless women and financier who carried our country through the children, after the manner of such evil beasts generally. The upper ten of Cincinnati were agreed that all these doings were the fault of for this war has been on a scale of magnitude slons which made our brethren across the river war, a war to other wars like the great Califor- and it began to be a law in good society that

European experience—an army, too, for the to put in risk all that a rising young man holds

It was to be done amid the revolutions of the future history of that power all that it has business, the disturbances of trade and manufacture now turning into new courses; the liberties of the free States and the princibitant spirit of its exactions was directed against

"I did not mean, Julia, that she was better than my own wife. Of course you didn't so understand me."
"No. Abner: I do not think you would find fault with me. At all events. I try not to give fault with me. At all events. I try not to give find. I sat an hour in the mood, and when Julia Leeds looked up with a smile, and presently she added: Mary Twombly is a good housekeeper and a warm devoted friend. Still, I think her house is no neater than mine."

"Of course it is not," said Abner.
"Of course it is finished in the same manner, to do the day following I do the same, and set leept on doing. For a few weeks I missed a subscitution, it is finished in the same manner, to all the day following I do the same, and set leept on doing. For a few weeks I missed a subscitution, and there were gradually undermining my health. I sat an hour in the mood, and when I arcsee, my resolution for the future was taken. I three was produced. These changes convulsed disarranged financial relations in all other countries, and shook the civilized world like an earthquake.

It is not to be wondered at that a merely insulate and disarranged financial relations in all other countries, and shook the civilized world like an earthquake.

It is not to be wondered at that a merely insulate and announced our speedy hankrupt of all beyond the routine of British and continued Julia, "she has more to did the same, and all beyond the routine of British and continued Julia, "she has more to did the same, and all the same, and all the and the part of the world was produced. These changes convulsed the sate of the list. I sat an hour in this mood, as d when the list. I sat an hour in the mood as the world was produced. These changes convul

moved in solid phalaux to support its needs.

When a blade does good service nothing is that slavery is sectional and freedom national. more natural than to turn and read upon it the stamp that tells where and by whom it was ed that it ceased when the slave was brought by fashioned; and so when we see the quiet and his master to a free State. This principle causserenity in which our country is moving an under its burdens, we ask, whence comes this man who has carried us so smoothly in such a slave masters were constantly finding it convenients. ient to cross with, or send their slaves across to America is before all other things an agricultural country, and her aristocracy, whether of talent or wealth, generally trace back their origin to a farm, and the case of Secretary Chase would dare offend, his masters by any such design to a farm, and the case of Secretary Chase

olution when it was once formal, and, before he present his pillow on that night, his resolution had been taken. On the following morning he prepared him a box, with a hole in the top, and when you acheerful picture. Pictures make a room attractive; and surely we cannot have too many attractions at home."

Abner Leeds liked pictures, and he kneed that his wife was aware of that fact; so he could not dispute her position. He could only say "I almit all that, Julia; but you know I cannot. He had smoked no cigars and he had roomed to buy pictures." I have been in Twombly's house, that I would like pictures and mantle ornaments like his; but it's of no use to wish for them. I find no money to spare for such was "I wish we could have a few, Abner: but I way—when the desire for the old appetite. At this juncture they arrived at their own.

At this juncture they arrived at their own. farm, one of whom was the father of Secretary Chase.

All the boys thus educated attained more than the average mark in society, and some to the highest distinction. Dudley Chase was one of the most distinguished lawyers and politicians of New Fugland—a member of the United States Senate, and for many years Chieffus-tice of Vermont. It is said that he was no enthusiastic a classical scholar that he carried a Greek Homer and Demothenes always in his pocket, for recreation in intervals of public husiness. He lived to a patriarchal age, an object of universal veneration. Salmon Chase, The judge of some 350 octave pages. The judge, in his adverse decision, never united in a pamphlet of some 350 octave pages. dertook even the form of answering it ; never it, with a composure worthy of a despotism.— It was a decision only equalled by that of the most corrupt judges of the corrupt age of

Houest Van Vandt was ruined, "scot and lot," by a fine so heavy that all be had in the world would not pay it, and be died broken-hearted—a solemn warning to all how they al-After graduating at Dartmouth in 1826, he low themselves to practice Christian charity in went with his uncle to Ohio, and became there-

As for Chase he was undiscouraged by illsuccess, and shortly reaffirmed his argument and principles in the case of Driskoll vs. Par-He was at least educating the community : be was laying foundations of resistance on which walls and towers should by and by arise. ing a select classical school, having under his which walls and towers should by and by arise, care the sons of Clay, Wirt, and others. In Humanity and religion had already made the 1820 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1835 sholltionists numerically a large and active body No place could have afforded a finer and of large, organizing brain, and solid force of combination, to shape them into a political party of great efficiency. To this his efforts were henceforth directed.

In 1841 he united in a call for an anti-slavery convention in Columbus, and in this convention was organized the Liberty party of Ohio. eral tone of life a breadth of ideas, a liberality and freedom which came from the consorting together of persons of different habits of living. Mr. Chase soon gained the familiar entere of all that was worth knowing, and was received with hospitable openness in the best society. His fine person, his vigorous, energetic appearance, and the record of talent and scholarship he brought with him, secured him, very early, the patronage of the heat families, and a valuable and extensive practic. His industry was incessant, and his capability of sustained labor uncomnor, as may be evident from the fact that besides the labors of his office, he In 1845 he projected a South Western antithe fact that besides the labors of his office, be Cincinnati in 1845, and Chase prepared the adthe fact that besides the labors of his office, he chound time to prepare an edition of the Statutes of Ohio, with notes, and a history of the Statutes of Ohio, with notes, and a history of the Ohio courts.

In the outset of Mr. Chase's career, he, like Charles Sumner, and every tising young American of his time, met the great test question of the age. To Mr. Chase it came in the form of an application to plead the cause of a noor ward revoldences that in 1845. Chase was

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convention of the Independent Democracy 1852.

And now came on the battle of Kansas and Nebraska. Chase was one of the first to awaken the people to this new danger. He, in conference with the anti-slavery men of Congress, drafted an address to the people, to aronse them as to this sudden and appalling conspira-cy, which was intended to seize for slavery all the unoccupied land of the United States, and turn the balance of power and numbers forever into the slaveholders' hands. It was a critical moment; there was but little time to spare; but the whole united clergy of New England, of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, found leisure to send in their solemn protest. When that nefarious bill passed, Chase protested against it on the night of its passage, as, with threats, and oaths, and curses, it was driven through. It seems in the retrospect, but a brief passage from that hour of apparent de-feat to the hour which beheld Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and Chase Secretary of the Treasury. His history in that position has verticed the segacity that placed him there. It has been the success of a large, sound, organizing brain, apt and skilful in any direction in which it should turn its powers. It was the well-known thrift and shrewiness of the Yankee farmer, coming out at the Read of the United States Theasury in a most critical hour. No men are better to steer through exigencies than these same Yankee farmers, and it seems the savor of this faculty goes to the second and

Thus, like Charles Sumner, has Chase lived o see a cause, esponsed in the darkest hour, ighted, vindicated, triumphant. Thank God, he days of fugitive slave laws, of fines and imprisonments for simple offices of humanity, are over! Chose pleads no more before judges with closed cars. The principles which he sowed in dishonor in the courts of Cincinnati, have risen in glory in the eyes of all nations.

—Watchman and Reflector.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the Auti-slavery

While the resolution to amend the Constituion to prohibit slavery was under consideraion, Senator Johnson of Maryland, said :

"We had heretofore kept four-millions of slaves in bondage. They had been kept in a state of almost absolute ignorance. This was a thing of which the world's history afforded no parallel. Whether this was done for weal or woe the future must decide. The only ques-tion for statesmen to consider was whether emancipation was right independent of its consequences, if those consequences were such as to render it expedient at this time. There was a period in our history when there was but one opinion about the question of right. The men who fought through the revolution, and recommended the adoption by the American people of our Constitution, thought that slavery was not only an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christian people to remove. The history of these times would bear him out in the assertion that if the men by whom it was adopted had anticipated our pres-ent troubles, they would have provided Constitutional enactments at some unremote period to revoke the clause permitting slavery. most every man of reflection at that time was satisfied that sooner or later the country would be involved in trouble on account of it, and they looked with confidence to the time when it should be eradicated. The provisions in the Constitution protecting slavery were adopted upon political and material reasons, and not apon grounds of morality and religion, and be-" Union at all without slavery. Whether they were right or wrong, it is impossible to say now. If they had voted to adopt our Constitution without the recognition of slavery, no one, now a spectator of the scenes around us, would regret it. He entertained the same opinion of slavery now that be had from the ime he first studied the subject of human rights. In advocating this measure, he was not departing from his earlier convictions, and would apthe vote he should give for the measure. He would not inquire whether slavery had produced the war or not. The war was upon us, and slavery had produced mischief. Unless the measure before the Senate should be adopted there could be no permanent prace. Mr. John-son at length proceeded to controvert the ideas that the abolition of slavery could be accom-plished either by direct legislation or by the exercise of the war power by the President,-He believed the rebels still owed allegiance to the United States, and were to be proceeded against as traitors under the Constitution. Any against as traitors under the Constitution. Any other idea would be monstrous. He believed there were hundreds of thousands of citizens in the insurrectionary districts who were just as devoted to the Union as any member of this body; but as they obeyed the de facto govern-ment as a power which they could not resist, and so the obedience was no crime. He claimed that the war power was in the hands of Congress, and the power of the President was de-rived from his right as commander-in-chief.-This being the ease, no slave could be manu-mitted by proclamation unless the proper physlcal force accompanied it. We must get the laves before we can manumit them. The President himself attered a great truth when he said his proclamation would be like the Pope's bull against the comet in the districts unoccupied by our army. It is just as idle for us to declare the slaves free in the States where our armies do not march, as it would be to de-clare the rebel armies disbanded by proclamaclare the rebel armies dishanded by proclama-tion. If the war should terminate to-day, the slaves who come actually under our control would be slaves still. Mr. Johnson contended that the only practical way of accomplishing what all Christian patriots desired, was by the adoption of the present measure. He contend-ed that the very preumble to the Constitution, which stated that its objects were to establish justice, insure transpility, and promote the genjustice, insure tranquility, and promote the gen-ral welfare, and that first of all that liberty might be preserved, gave full warrant for the proposed amondment. Was there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Was slavery doing no injury to the tranquility of the country? Was it not against the general welare, and against all true ideas of human liber-y? In conclusion, he said our sole considera-tion should be to bring this war to a successful close and secure the restoration of the Union. He believed the Union would be restored, and we would have our National and State govern-ments without human bondage."

A NOBLE WOMAN .- The Albany Statesman says :- Nathaniel Smith, charged with being a deserter from the 18th regiment, was arrested in Castleton, Vt., and brought to this city; he was placed in the hands of the Veteran Guards was placed in the hands of the Veteran Guards until a hearing could be had. His mother, on hearing that he had deserted from the flag, burst into tears and said:—I have sacrificed four sons to my country; I have buried my hosband and children; but I nover knew what trouble and grief were hefore. To have one brought back a deserter is more than I can stand. I do not blame the officers for doing their duty, but I do blame you for deserting. Go, my son; you are bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh: I would rather have seen you brought home a corpse than to find you alive branded as a deserter. But go, my son; do branded as a deserter. But go, my son; do your duty as a man and a soldier, remember-

your duty as a man and a solder. Fememoering that your mother's prayers are with you, and do not come home again until you come as a man who has nothing to lear. When this mother dies, the above should be engraved upon her tombistone. It would be the most touching epitaph in the world. We know of no speech in Roman history more worthy of preservation.